Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2000

Event ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	82	100
Transportation incidents Highway Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment Moving in opposite directions, oncoming Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road Noncollision Jack-knifed or overturnedno collision Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) Vehicle, mobile equipment struck stationary object Noncollision accident Overturned Aircraft	41 24 9 4 7 8 7 12 3 9 8	50 29 11 5 9 10 9 15 4 11 10
Assaults and violent acts Homicides Shooting	9 7 5	11 9 6
Contact with objects and equipment Struck by object Struck by falling object Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	12 11 5	15 13 6 5
FallsFall to lower level	4 4	5 5
Exposure to harmful substances or environments Contact with electric current	9 7 4	11 9 5
Fires and explosions Firesunintended or uncontrolled Explosion	6 3 3	7 4 4

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected characteristics, 2000

	Fatalities	
Worker characteristics	Number	Percent
Total	82	100
Employee status		
Wage and salary workers ¹	64 18	78 22
Sex		
Men	78 4	95 5
Age		
20 to 24 years	6 14 21 14 8 17	7 17 26 17 10 21
Race		
White	68 6 4 3	83 7 5 4

¹ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships. NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational laburates.

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, 2000

Occupation ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	82	100
Managerial and professional specialty	3	4 4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5	6
Service occupations	6	7
Protective service occupations	5	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	19	23
Farming operators and managers Farmers, except horticultural	15 14	18 17
Other agricultural and related occupations	4	5
Precision production, craft, and repair	10	12
Construction trades	4	5
Construction trades, except supervisors	4	5
Electricians and apprentices	3	4
Extractive occupations	4 3	5 4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	38	46
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	5
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	28
Motor vehicle operators	22	27
Truck drivers	21	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	13
Construction laborers	4	5
Laborers, except construction	4	5

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the

Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, 2000

Industry ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	82	100
Private industry	75	91
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16 7	20 9
Mining Oil and gas extraction Oil and gas field services Oil and gas field services, n.e.c.	8 8 8 7	10 10 10 9
Construction	11 4 6	13 5 7
Manufacturing	9	11
Transportation and public utilities Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air Local trucking, without storage Trucking, except local	14 12 11 3 8	17 15 13 4 10
Wholesale trade	6 5	7 6
Retail trade	5	6
Services	6	7
Government	7	9

Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.
NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.
Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries